

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 2 7:30 a. m. No. 5 6:06 a. m.
No. 4 8:08 p. m. No. 10 1:00 p. m.
No. 8 arrives 8:30. No. 7 7:32 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m. Local 2 15 p. m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL RAILWAY.

North. South.
No. 4 8:20 a. m. No. 7 7:00 a. m.
No. 6 1:15 p. m. No. 11 1:20 p. m.
No. 8 5:25 p. m. No. 7 6:40 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 8:55 p. m.
In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST.

No. 8 2:30 a. m. No. 2 5:00 a. m.
No. 10 10:10 a. m. No. 11 12:20 p. m.
No. 20 1:15 p. m. No. 7 6:40 p. m.
No. 15 1:15 p. m. No. 4 8:20 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 8:55 p. m.
In effect June 9th at noon.

GOING WEST.

No. 1 1:15 p. m. No. 3 4:45 p. m.
No. 11 1:15 p. m. No. 10 1:20 p. m.
No. 8 5:25 p. m. No. 7 6:40 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 8:55 p. m.
In effect June 9th at noon.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

North. South.
No. 35 Express. 10:10 p. m. No. 2 Express. 10:35 a. m.
No. 37 Express. 10:20 p. m. No. 3 Express. 10:45 a. m.
No. 3 Express. 3:08 p. m. No. 15 Express. 10:32 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 44 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALDWIN, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. B. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 8 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threading Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roads and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For want of and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

P. VON KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, County of Stark, in the Court of Common Pleas.

The Christian United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, plaintiff,

vs.

All the members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, defendants.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause has filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of said Stark county, praying for authority to mortgage that part of Lot No. 212, lying north of Wooster street, in Massillon, Ohio, and forty feet of the west side of the part of Lot No. 211 that lies north of said Wooster street, to secure the loan of five hundred dollars to pay church indebtedness incurred in repairs and improvements of the persons of said church, and also praying for authority to sell fifty feet of the east side of that part of Lot No. 211 that lies north of said Wooster street, for the purpose of providing money to pay said mortgage debt. Said cause will stand for hearing on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1889.

By WM. McMillan, Plaintiff's attorney.

15-11

An Ordinance

To enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Massillon by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit: Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's subdivision or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 16.

Whereas, the inhabitants, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to extend the corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the above and contiguous territory. Therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, the majority of the members elected thereunto, that the corporate limits of this city be, and they are hereby authorized to be, enlarged by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit:

Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's subdivision or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 16. And application shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for that purpose, as is provided by law.

Otto Young, as the solicitor of this city, is hereby directed to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such an annexation as are required by law.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the City of Massillon, Ohio, this 24th day of October, 1889.

CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of the Council.

H. W. L. STELLER, City Clerk.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTONIANS HOLD A MEETING TO TAKE ACTION ON THE FAIR.

Congress to be Asked to Take Charge of the Affair—Representatives to be Invited from All Over the World to be the Nation's Guests—Reasons Presented Why the Big Show Should be Held in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A meeting of the board of promotion for the world's fair was held in this city yesterday.

The board assembled in Willards hall at 2 p. m. A. R. Little, president of the Philadelphia board of trade presiding. Secretary Anderson made the opening speech, a forcible and clear address upon the work of the board of promotion.

He pointed out the immense advantages of Washington as a location for the world's fair, and urged that the presence here of the national museum and other public repositories of curiosities, and articles marking the growth of the American continent in population, civilization and wealth. He claimed that this furnished already a nucleus worth fully \$50,000,000 for such a fair. He argued other cities are closely interested in the trade, and that their ambition in this direction is so tinged with selfish and mercenary motives that it would be manifestly improper for the fair to be given to any of them while Washington is so much better adapted to the purpose.

This, he said, is neutral ground where all commercial jealousies would be buried and the selection of this city would give no undue advantage to any other.

Memorial to Congress.

Hon. George C. Gorham, of Washington, then presented the draft of a memorial to be presented to congress which the local board here thought should be adopted as the initial step toward the celebration of a great national event. The memorial addressed to both houses of congress reads as follows:

"Your memorial is a national board of promotion, representing various bodies of citizens in the several states and territories of the Union respectfully urge upon congress the propriety of at once inaugurating steps for an appropriate celebration in 1892 of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

"They submit that this can best be done by an exposition of the three Americas, North, South and Central, in which may be exhibited the progress of civilization on the western hemisphere, so that grand historical event as shown by the achievements of the people of its several countries in industries, inventions, science and the arts, and that to this end the co-operation of all these countries should be sought.

Italy and Spain to be Especially Honored.

And your memorialists suggest that the occasion should be one for inviting to this country as the nation's guests representatives from all the nations of the world and such of their rulers as will come, and as signifying the importance of Italy and Spain in the great event they ought to be especially honored. And your memorialists pray that the dignity of the nation be not entrusted on the proposed occasion to the keeping of any corporation, association or municipality upon any inducement whatever, but that the exposition be held at the national capital, exclusively under the direction and control of the general government, and that from the treasury of the United States, overflowing as it is with revenues far in excess of the needs of the government, the excess of the expenditures, if any above the receipts are met.

Mr. Gorham, after the memorial had been read, made an eloquent speech in its support. He thought the United States had reached such a point of prosperity and wealth when it could easily undertake to commemorate in a fitting manner one of the greatest events since the dawn of the Christian era. He did not urge the selection of Washington, for, he said, the advisability of such an action was manifest.

Speeches in Favor of Washington.

Governors Fleming, of Florida, Jackson, of Maryland, and Biggs, of Delaware; Mr. Bardwell, of Boston, and others made speeches favoring the national capital as the location of the exposition. A motion to adopt the memorial was carried unanimously.

A resolution providing for the formation of local boards of promotion in the several states was also adopted and the meeting, which from beginning to end was a very enthusiastic one, adjourned.

In the evening the members of the national board held a banquet at Willard's hotel.

Very Sick Bank Robbers.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—While Cashier George C. Worner, of the German Savings bank was counting his cash Wednesday, two men entered the bank and told him that a lady who was seated in a carriage outside wanted to speak to him. Worner went out followed by one of the men. The woman engaged him in conversation about a proposed deposit of some trust funds. At the conclusion of the parley Worner returned to the bank meeting on the way he second of the two men. On reaching this desk Worner found that \$2,000 in bills had been overbooked. The two men and the woman had driven off and escaped before the loss was discovered.

A Rumored Change of Base.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There was a rumor around the navy yard yesterday that Secretary Tracy had changed the orders of Commodore Walker and that the fleet under him, instead of cruising in European waters, would be sent on a cruise around the coast of South America. Commodore Walker denied any knowledge of the change.

Murder in the First Degree.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24.—The jury in the trial of Charles McVane, for the killing of Grocer Luca, while committing a burglary returned a verdict last night of murder in the first degree. Sentence was deferred.

THE PAN DELEGATES.

They Receive Both a Warm and a Cold Reception in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—The Pan-American met both a cold and warm reception in Milwaukee. The weather was cold and raw. The citizens were warm in their hospitality, and did everything in their power to make the delegates' visit to the city one pleasant to recollect. A delegation of citizens, headed by Mayor Brown, met the tourists at a small station some ten miles outside the city and accompanied them in. At the depot the band was playing as the train came in, and a large concourse of people sent up hearty cheers of welcome. The visitors were escorted to carriages and headed by the band and a company of cavalry, were driven through the principal streets. The delegates and even the North American companions of the journey were amazed at the fine business houses and residences. At Lake Shore drive the delegates were given a salute of seventeen guns from a local battery. At the end of the drive some of Milwaukee's breweries were inspected. At Schlitz's hotel an elegant lunch was served. Mayor Brown, in a short speech, welcomed the visitors to the city.

Lunch over, carriages were again resorted to and drives to various points of interest were in order. The afternoon was wholly occupied this way. Supper was served at the Plankinton house. At 8 o'clock the delegates and their party attended a reception given in their honor by ex-Senator and Mrs. John Mitchell. The leading society people of Milwaukee were present and the affair was an immense success. At 12 o'clock the visitors left on their train for Minneapolis, well pleased with their visit to and warm welcome at Milwaukee.

MR. SPRECKELS TALKS OUT.

He Expects in a Short Time to Produce Three-Fourths of All Sugar Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Claus Spreckels intended to begin work at his big refinery in this city yesterday, but owing to the bad weather and other causes he was prevented from doing so. Active operations will probably begin next week. Mr. Spreckels is confident that he will win his great fight against the sugar trust. "I will produce 1,000,000 pounds of sugar a day at the start," said Mr. Spreckels. "By Feb. 2, 2,000,000 pounds a day will be turned out. I have decided to double the plant and when the new buildings are finished, as they will be before the end of next year, I will produce 4,000,000 pounds a day. A refinery will be built there with a capacity of 1,000,000 pounds a day and when I have doubled my plant here I will produce 6,000,000 pounds of sugar a day. The trust produces 8,000,000 pounds a day, so that when I get fully started I shall turn out three-fourths of the entire amount and I shall sell it, too. The sugar market," continued Mr. Spreckels, is now in a demoralized condition. There was a drop yesterday in the price of refined sugar of one-eighth of a cent a pound. Every decline of one-eighth means a decrease in the income of the trust of \$10,000 a day. Look for a drop of 1 cent a pound in the price of sugar in the next thirty days. This means a decrease of \$30,000 more a day in the income of the trust."

Mr. Spreckels said that the big drop in trust certificates can be accounted for from the fact that the trust is loaded up with a lot of high-priced sugar, and as the market is in a bad condition the insiders have been "sliding out of their certificates."

The Strike Still On.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—The strike of the yard switchmen on the Louisville and Nashville railroad still continues at this point, but it is thought the company will have to yield, as yesterday afternoon a committee of switchmen of the Louisville and Nashville employees did and he at once granted their request. The strikers will probably make another formal demand, anticipating that the action of President Mackey will have the desired effect in bringing the company to time. All sorts of devices are employed to ship freight. Yesterday a marble dealer bought several trunks, placed in them small tinbones that had to be shipped at once and sent them to their destination as baggage.

Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, Oct. 24.—The locomotive engineers have concluded their investigation of the charges against one of the grand officers. It is understood that the lodge adopted resolutions reprimanding him. The election of officers has been postponed until Monday. Cavener, the Chicago candidate for grand chief, was withdrawn and the only candidates now in the field are P. M. Arthur, G. W. Vrooman, of North Platte, Neb., and B. W. Vedder, of Sedalia, Mo. Predictions are being made that Vrooman will be elected. A resolution, providing for the location of the permanent headquarters of the Brotherhood at Chicago, was defeated. Cleveland will probably be selected. A resolution introduced favoring the location of the world's fair in Chicago was adopted unanimously.

Bad State of Affairs.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 24.—A special from Spokane Falls says that a remarkable state of affairs is reported from the United States custom house at Osoyoos Lake, on the British Columbia border. No collector has been stationed there and now the Indians have taken possession of the structure formerly occupied by representatives of this government. Opium is being smuggled across the line and cattle are being stolen by border thieves.

A Wood-Be Suicide Identified.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The young girl who tried to kill herself with chloroform in Central park on Tuesday night, and who is now under treatment at the hospital, has been identified as Emma Jurgensen, of College Point, Long Island. She recently left home on account of her parents' objection to the attentions of a traveling salesman.

Big Dividends.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph company today declared a dividend of 75 cents per share. The quarterly statement shows an increase of \$302,847 in gross receipts.

600 MINERS QUIT WORK

IN THE COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON CO.'S MINES.

A Resolution Passed by the Members of the National Progressive Union Asking to be Recognized as an Organization. The Company Claim That It is a Fight Between the Two Organizations.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—Hon. John McBride, president of the National Progressive union, and President Chris Evans, of the Ohio division of the same organization, arrived in the city yesterday morning from the Hocking Valley, where a mass meeting of the union miners employed in the mines of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company was held Tuesday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of extending the strike at the Longstreth mine to all the mines operated by the above named syndicate. The following resolution was unanimously adopted and presented to the officers of the company by the above gentlemen:

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Progressive union, working under the employ of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company, refuse to work any longer until our organization is recognized by said company and the check off for all expenses of the mine guaranteed to us before May 1, 1890. It being understood that we do not ask the company to check off any of its miners or mine laborers unless by their own expressed desire.

In accordance with the above resolution over 600 miners employed by the syndicate refused to work yesterday. The Knights of Labor miners went back into the mines yesterday morning as usual.

Fight Between Two Organizations.

President McBride stated that they would have the principles of their organization and the wish of the majority recognized if the strike had to be extended throughout the entire district to accomplish it. The company claim that it is a fight between the two organizations and it will not in any way interfere. The Progressive union protest that it is not a question between the two mining organizations and claim that their grievances rests with the operators. The syndicate expresses a belief that the K. of L. miners can produce all the coal they want, and, therefore, are apparently indifferent as to the action of the Progressive Union miners. The opinion of the officers of the union is quite to the contrary, however, and President McBride asserts that with the full force the syndicate would find it difficult to supply its demands at this season of the year.

An Important Natural Gas Suit.

BELLART, O., Oct. 24.—The case of the Wheeling Natural Gas company against the Ethna Glass and Manufacturing company is again before the common pleas court at St. Clairsville. The case is attracting a great deal of attention. It involves the validity of the contract between the gas company and all the Bellart and Wheeling manufacturers. If the gas company wins it will be in a position to draw several thousand dollars from the treasury of every manufacturing establishment in this vicinity.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—Fire in the four-story brick block at the corner of Woodland avenue and Kinsman street Wednesday forenoon caused a total loss of about \$10,000. Hextor & Co., dry goods, were the heaviest losers, the stock being damaged to the extent of about \$20,000. The damage to the building, which was owned by John Rock & Co., was about \$10,000. The flames originated in Hextor's dry goods store.

Excitement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—At the opening of a new store by Mabey & Carow, of this city, it was attended by such crowds of people that the doors had to be closed several times. During one of these rushes there was some excitement caused by some crying fire and there was immediately a stampede, during which several ladies were severely injured, while others fainted. The police finally had to be called in to keep the people out.

Bolt Works Partially Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24.—The Columbus Bolt works were partially burned last night. Loss, \$50,000; fully covered by insurance.

OHIO BREVITIES.

Sister Sylester, formerly Miss Katie Kieran, is dying in the Zanesville convent.

Fire this morning totally destroyed the cracker manufactory of A. M. Bixler and the laundry of Smith & McKenzie, Youngstown. Loss, \$5,000; partly insured.

Contractor Philip yesterday broke ground for the new water works at East Palestine, O., starting a force of seventy-five men on the trenches for the pipe. Work has also been commenced on the reservoir and pump house.

Earl Kehler, a 12-year-old boy of Youngstown, yesterday walked into a justice's office at that city, confessed to having stolen a dollar and asked to be sent to the reform school. He said he wanted to be taken away from a stepfather who ill-treated him.

Master Workman Coffee Deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The trouble between the members of District Assembly No. 149 green glass bottles, K. of L. and their employers, is learned to have been due to dereliction of duty on the part of Master Workman John Coffee. The manufacturers complained that Coffee stood between them and the workmen in a settlement of grievances. The executive council investigated the complaint, and Coffee was deposed and suspended, and G. M. W. Powderly authorized Louis Harrington, master workman of District Assembly No. 143, to act also as master workman of District Assembly No. 149.

COLORED STATE FAIR.

North Carolina's Governor Makes a Telling Speech to the Negro Race.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—Governor Fowle yesterday opened the eleventh annual colored state fair here and spoke to a large audience of negroes. He referred to the Chicago negro's action in appointing a day of fasting and prayer for southern negroes and said his auditors were as happy as any people on the face of the earth, and he pledged them the whole power of the state to be exercised in their behalf, just as much as in behalf of the white man. The sentiment of the negro toward the white man, he said, in the south, is kindly and this is reciprocated. Negro schools and asylums in North Carolina are as well cared for as those of the whites. The Chicago negroes, who have sought to set a day of fasting and humiliation, will never enjoy the same attributes of freedom as North Carolina negroes. They never even see inside of a jury box. The governor touched upon the negro exodus and said negroes were free to go where they wished, and would carry with them the best wishes of the white people, to whose women and children they had been so devoted during the late war. But they would, in going, leave the state where they were better protected and happier than anywhere else.

The Rev. Mr. Leak, colored, secretary of the fair, endorsed Governor Fowle's remarks, which were frequently applauded.

FRAUDULENT STATE BONDS.

The Grand Jury Bring in Three Indictments Against F. A. Burke.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The grand jury yesterday resumed the fraudulent state bond investigation and brought in three more indictments, two of them being against ex-Treasurer F. A. Burke for forgery. The forgery is understood to have been committed by Burke in numbering the constitutional bonds that were negotiated for Burke by Maurice Hart. The latter, after the fraudulent character of the bonds was ascertained, refunded the money he had borrowed on them, and is consequently \$70,000 out of pocket on them. In obedience to an order of the court the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company submitted to the grand jury a number of dispatches sent to Maj. Burke, in London. It is not believed, however, that they contained any information of importance to the state.

Reception to the Delegates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The New York Southern society gave a reception last night to the bishops of the southern diocese, who are now in town attending the Episcopal conference. President Calhoun gave an address of welcome, in which he said the society was honored by the presence of the bishops and clergymen. They were welcome to a house where there was naught but affection and good cheer. Bishops Gallagher, Underwood and Lyman responded.

The Sheriff to Take a Hand.

WILKESBARE, Oct. 23.—At Plymouth yesterday Martin Wilkes, who led the rioters in the Polish church fight, was fined \$25, and three of his companions \$10 each, for assaulting officers. Wilkes was afterward arrested and held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of assault with intent to kill the chief of police. The high sheriff of the county will go to Plymouth with a picked posse to take possession of the church.

Sinking of a Steamboat.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The Times Democrat's Yazoo City, Miss., special says: The steamboat Gamma, Captain D. C. White, sank yesterday at French Bend, Yazoo river, below Greenwood. This was her second season. She was run in the interest of the Yazoo oil mill, and was valued at \$10,000. She was partly insured. It is thought that she can be raised.

Struck by a Train.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Yesterday morning Horace Hubbell and Daniel Moynihan, of Harrisona, while driving home from this place were struck by a Delaware and Hudson train. Hubbell was caught on the pilot of the engine and carried a quarter of a mile. Moynihan is fatally injured, but Hubbell will recover.

Reception to Gen. Alger.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Gen. Alger, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., arrived here from Benton Harbor yesterday. In the afternoon he presided over a meeting of the western department commanders and in the evening he was tendered a reception by the G. A. R. at the First regiment armory. He left at midnight for Detroit.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; warmer; winds becoming southeasterly.

The oil market touched the \$1.04 mark Wednesday.

Robert J. Burdett lectures in Pittsburg on Friday evening, Oct. 25.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie is bidding for a western steel plant.

Minneapolis is in the field for the Republican National convention in 1892.

The Arkabool well is doing 22 barrels of oil per hour. Many new wells are being drilled.

During September past 38,314 immigrants came to this country against 39,865 in September, 1888.

John G. K. Truair, for thirty years publisher of the Syracuse Journal, died Wednesday, aged 72 years.

New York City will certainly get the world's fair. The little town of Bradford, Pa., has voted in its favor.

John Thomson, of Philadelphia, died last evening aged 98 years. He was one of the oldest Masons in the state.

Fire destroyed the Pendleton building in Duluth Wednesday morning. An unknown man was burned to death.

Dr. Andrew Yeagly, one of Johnston's oldest physicians, dropped dead of heart disease on the streets of that city Wednesday.

SOME CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

IT WAS PICKED UP AT A WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Casual Talk by Newspaper Correspondents That Makes Interesting Reading—Good Stories About Some of the Most Famous People in the United States.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—There never was a spot more prolific of gossip than the main corridor of the White House during a presidential reception. To this pretty passageway, wide and richly carpeted, open the blue room and the apartments occupied by the president and his intimate suite in receiving their guests. Here assemble the newspaper correspondents, the lady society reporters, government officials who have not been invited to become a part of the receiving column in the blue room hard by, and many others to whom Washington official life and Washington social life are open books. The president gave a reception one night last week to the Knights Templar and their ladies, and there was such an assemblage in the corridor as that of which I have spoken. The corridor gossip of that evening would fill a book.

"It is not a well dressed cabinet," said one of the lady society reporters. "In my opinion, Mr. Harrison should appoint a court dressmaker, who is to be taken out and hanged at sunrise if he doesn't make the sleeves of the gowns worn by the ladies of the cabinet fit better. Why, Mrs. Blank's dress is simply abominable—and she such a sweet little woman, too. It is really too bad. I wonder if she makes her own dresses? Looks like it. In fact, there are a number of home made gowns in the blue room at this blessed moment, unless I am greatly mistaken. That dress of Mrs. Harrison's is lovely material, but it isn't made right. But have you noticed how sweetly Mrs. Harrison receives the company? She doesn't shake hands. Heaven be praised. I hope we have seen the end of hand shaking by ladies of the White House."

Mrs. Cleveland used to torture herself so that the next morning after a reception she was unable to dress without the help of her maid. How much nicer it is to gently incline the head toward a guest and smile, as Mrs. Harrison does, than to have your hand swollen by senseless gripping and twisting. I have heard that Mrs. Harrison is trying to prevail upon the president to abandon hand-shaking, but he is afraid somebody may take offense. I'll bet she carries her point before the winter is over. If they will only get a court dressmaker warranted to make good sleeves, and abandon handshaking, I think the administration will be a success, though I must say the Cleveland cabinet was the best dressed cabinet, so far as the ladies are concerned, we have had in Washington in twenty years. Mrs. Cleveland's gowns were perfect. Mrs. Whitney had her dresses made by Worth, and they were stunning. Mrs. Fairchild dressed beautifully, and so did the Misses Bayard.

Nobody knows how much more of this skin of small talk would have been unground had not another lady correspondent come up just at this moment with the marks of excitement visible in her face.

"Such a nice piece of news as I have just picked up!" exclaimed she. "What do you think? Steward Ziemann is going to leave the White House. The story is that he has an offer to go back to the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago, at \$3,000 a year, and that he has accepted. But I happen to know that he has resigned a month ago because he and Mrs. Harrison do not agree about some things in the management of the house. There is no quarrel, or anything like that, but professional stewards like Mr. Ziemann and good house-keepers like Mrs. Harrison were not intended to live under the same roof."

"I have just been down stairs talking to Mr. Ziemann" at it. He showed me all through the kitchen and laundry and says he never worked in a nicer place, nor under a nicer man than the president. He actually hates to leave, though he is to get a thousand dollars more a year in Chicago than the government allows. You see, the steward of the White House is somebody. He is courted by a great many people who consider themselves of importance. Life below stairs in this case is a pretty good sort of life. The steward has very little work to do with his own hands, and he is supreme in the basement, except when Mrs. Harrison chooses to go down. He occupies comfortable quarters of his own, including a parlor as nice as that of some millionaires I know, in which he receives his friends. I understand that Mrs. Harrison intends taking charge of the house for a time, and that no steward will be employed to take Mr. Ziemann's place."

At this moment Postmaster General Wanamaker left the blue room for a moment and passed through the corridor.

"I know a good joke on Wanamaker," said a newspaper man. "You know the postmaster general always wears a high, white hat with a black band around it. He has worn that same hat ever since he came to Washington—the \$1.19 hat we boys call it—and he actually wore it here to-night. I'm betting that he wears it all winter. But the joke I was going to tell you about: Yesterday, Mr. Scott, chief of the salary division of the post-office department, was walking over to Clark's for luncheon with the postmaster general, who wanted to talk to him about the investigation of the Chicago postoffice. A band went by, playing a lively air. 'What tune is that? Do you know it, Scott?' 'Why, yes,' responded the division chief, 'that is 'Where Did You Get That Hat?'—. But here Scott stopped. He looked up at the postmaster general, coughed, stammered a little, and finally concluded: 'Guess I don't know that tune, after all, Mr. Wanamaker. It sounds familiar, but I can't just place it.'"

And as they entered Clark's the band disappeared around the corner of the patent office playing 'Where Did You Get That Hat?'

It was a woman, the wife of an official, who next spoke.

"Mrs. Windom is looking very well to-night," she said. "She is as sweet as she looks. Never but once did I see her angry. That was when she happened to see a photograph of her husband, the secretary, taken profile. I was at her house when she first saw this picture, and she didn't like it a little bit. 'It is abominable,' she cried. 'It makes him look like a monkey.' The joke of this was that it does not strain one's imagination to see a monkey in the profile of the secretary, handsome though he is, but I didn't dare tell her so then. She ordered her carriage immediately and drove straight to the photographers, where she put her fist down on the showcase and declared she'd sue the man for libel in the name of her outraged husband if any more of those profile pictures were permitted to go to the public. The good natured photographer suppressed the edition and destroyed the negative."

"Let me tell you the most extraordinary thing I have heard about the new administration," volunteered a New York correspondent: "It is not a thing that you Democratic papers can make use of, but it is certainly remarkable, and almost incredible. You know old Jerry Rusk over there, the man who told Joe Cannon, of Illinois, that even if he was the tail of the administration he would try to be useful for one of the chief duties of a tail was to keep the flies off. Well, Secretary Rusk has been a lumberman, a teamster, a stage driver, a soldier and a politician, and he never used tobacco in any form. Did you ever before hear of anything quite so extraordinary as a stage driver who did not chew tobacco?"

"Speaking of Rusk and Windom," said another member of the gossip circle, "that reminds me of the fact that they are the two democratic members of the Cabinet. Secretary Blaine finds it necessary to be a little exclusive. Miller is the sort of man who has few friends, but good ones. Noble is a very charming man, but also a very dignified one. Proctor is little known except by officials, and the same is true of Tracy. Wanamaker is too busy to waste any time on his friends, however much he may be inclined to do so. But it appears as if everybody knew Windom and Rusk. They are the only chatty, informal, ball fellows in the Cabinet. I have seen them at Chamberlin's on an evening, sitting at a little table, with a bottle of wine between them, and a few good friends around, telling stories. Uncle Jerry Rusk is the best story teller in the Cabinet, and if you want to enjoy yourself some time get the secretary of agriculture laughing. He is a hearty, lively, good natured, well balanced man, who sleeps at night and has a good appetite. I am not surprised at his popularity."

"Secretary Tracy is a mild looking sort of man," remarked a Baltimore newspaper man: "looks like an easy going Methodist minister or a venerable family physician, doesn't he? But it is a great mistake to suppose he hasn't bits of force and spunk. I was in his office the other day when he discovered that a certain piece of work which he had ordered pushed had been neglected for several weeks. He sent for the director of it. 'Where are the specifications for that cruise?' he asked, sharply. The official made some excuse and said it was Mr. S.'s fault. Mr. S. was holding back the work on the cruiser in question. 'And who in perdition is Mr. S.?' asked the secretary. 'Is Mr. S. bigger than the navy department, bigger than congress, bigger than the secretary to whom congress has given its orders? Congress appropriated the money for this ship, and when congress meets again it will want to know why the work has not been started. I cannot lay the blame at Mr. S.'s door. If I did, congress would laugh at me. Congress holds me responsible for executing its will, and I hold you responsible for executing my will, and this Mr. S. also. Send that gentleman to me at once.'"

"I should like to have been present at the interview between the secretary of the navy and Mr. S.," added the correspondent, "but under the circumstances I thought I had better renege. This little scene, of which I was accidentally a witness, showed me who is running the navy department, and convinced me that the navy officer's clique has been no more successful in managing Secretary Tracy than it was with Secretary Whitney."

While the six knights and ladies passed by the presidential party, in the blue room, and this go-go continued in the corridor, the famous marine band was playing and a blaze of electric and gas lights on the lawn south of the White House.

"Have you ever heard the story—or shall I call it the tradition—about the origin of the marine band?" inquired an old gentleman. "A good many years ago, perhaps sixty or seventy, a United States war vessel was cruising on the coast of Italy. As his orders would shortly carry him to Nice, where the ship's officers were anticipating a pleasant social season, and as he had no band on board, the commander hit upon a novel plan to secure the much coveted music. He sent one of his most reckless officers—a hero in command of a trusty boat's crew of Jack tars and marines as reckless as himself, with orders to impress a band of musicians they might come across. Those orders were carried out, and the bold commander and his officers had a splendid time in the winter resort ports of the Mediterranean."

"More than that, they brought their strolling players to Washington, and these musicians were the nucleus of the now famous band which we hear playing outside. Some of the best Italian families in Washington, rich as the Carusis and Masseys, are said to have been founded by these unwilling musical immigrants. Carusi's dancing hall, you will remember, was the scene of one of the inaugural balls given in honor of President Harrison's grandfather."

WALTER WELLMAN.

HANDSOME AND BRAINY.

THE GREAT MEN OF A LITTLE REPUBLIC.

Cecil L. Charles Writes of the Public Men of Costa Rica, Who Are, in His Opinion, Men of Whom His Country May Well Be Proud.

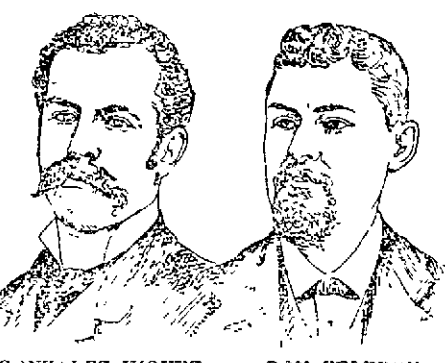
(Special Correspondence.)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, Oct. 7.—No where, perhaps, on the entire American hemisphere is to be found a more admirable combination of mental, moral and physical excellence than in this wonderful bit of country, forming the southern extremity of North America. There is a disposition the world over to sneer at a man if any one accuses him of good looks. Now it must be set down as a fact that the handsome men of Costa Rica are far from being fools. Beginning with Presi-



MAXIMO FERNANDEZ, PRESIDENT SOTO. Don Soto and scanning closely all the figures prominent in public life, one can not fail to comprehend these as the product of good birth, right living for generations back and education of the best sort. President Soto is but 33 years of age. He is the son of Gen. Don Jesus Soto, a fine looking man of fifty odd.

President Soto, whose administration comes to an end in December, has made a very satisfactory executive. Were it not that the constitution forbids the immediate re-election of any president, it is very probable that he would remain in office for a second term. Gen. Soto is rather quiet, but exceedingly shrewd and far seeing. He was married a few years since to the daughter of the then president, Gen. Don Prospero Fernandez, and has one beautiful little child.



GONZALEZ VIQUEZ, DON ZELEDON. Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, who has just resigned from the ministry, has figured brilliantly at home and abroad in diplomatic relations. He is a man of singularly acute and alert mental powers, much more like an American in this respect than like a Spaniard.

As minister of foreign affairs he has borne weighty responsibilities in the Neogranada canal difficulty during the past six months and borne them ably. Being a member of Acting President Esquivel's cabinet, when the latter deposed from motives of delicacy, having been nominated as the Liberal party's candidate to give back the presidency to Gen. Soto last week, Senor Viquez at once resigned, as did the various other members. Should Senor Esquivel be elected constitutional president in December, as it is very probable he will be, Senor Viquez will doubtless be recalled to the ministry.



DON RICARDO JIMENEZ, DON MORA. Don Maximo Fernandez, ex-secretary of public works, and a few days since appointed to the supreme court, is a very pure Spanish type as to appearance. He has the regular yet softly molded features, the dark, dreamy eyes, the courtly and chivalrous bearing of the old Castilians.

Don Camilo Mora, governor of the province of San Jose, is a handsome man of 35. During the past year civil marriage has become an institution in Costa Rica. Don Camilo, as governor of the province, is a gentleman who performs all the duties of a statesman. It is said in all the country that more than one bride has been won in all of his life to her husband by the repeated and hesitating sight of Don Camilo.

Don Zeledon is the Costa Rican in Washington. It is he who is constantly compelled to refute certain ignorant, made-up charges against Costa Rica's share in the canal matter. Senor Zeledon is an able representative of his country. It may be said that his pictures do not do him strict justice. He, too, I believe, is a bachelor.



ANDRES VENEGAS, MANUEL J. JIMENEZ. Don Andres Venegas, the new minister of public works and government affairs, is what the Spanish call simpatico—a word signifying everything that is "nice," as women folks say, a kind of combination of all attractive qualities. Handsome in appearance, of brilliant intellect and ranking high in the legal pro-

fession, kind, courteous and cordial in his manner, Senor Venegas is much admired and beloved by acquaintances and friends.

Don Manuel and Don Ricardo Jimenez are sons of ex-President Don Jesus Jimenez. Don Manuel J. Jimenez resigned from the cabinet last May, at the time when President Soto's health compelled him to call Senor Esquivel to assume the presidency.

He is therefore ex-minister of foreign affairs and religious matters. Soon after resigning he was appointed to the supreme court. Senor Jimenez is tall and straight. He has beautiful hair and beard, chiseled features and melancholy dark eyes. Don Ricardo Jimenez, his brother, is the shining light of Costa Rica who was chosen for president of the Central American congress some months since. Both these gentlemen are bachelors. Don Ricardo is said to have a law practice worth \$30,000 per year. The brothers both have something repelling in their bearing—a mixture of coldness and shyness, possibly. Get closer to them, however, and you find them extremely lovable.

CECIL L. CHARLES.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

A Charming Evening with London Literary and Artistic Lights.

(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—One hears less of the Pre-Raphaelite society of London than formerly, yet the society, made up of the best literary and artistic circles, still exists in London, and holds its meetings as heretofore. Among them there are several persons whose names are household words in America and many more who are famous in many walks of life which do not bring them into such prominence in America. To gain an entrance into the charmed circle of literary and artistic London one needs to be of the guild, but once in a while it does happen that an outsider, like myself, who only pretends to sing a little, gets a peep at the lions.

Recently I was invited to a delightful home in a suburb of London, not far from "Amstead Bath," as our cab driver called it, and there was so fortunate as to meet among a number of artists, playwrights and literary people generally, Jean Ingelow, the sweetest poet who ever wrote about children, and Christina Rossetti, the almost inspired woman who writes poems which are like sacramental wine and bread, and that dear white haired old lady, Mrs. Trollope, besides Lady Mary Duffus-Hardy and her daughter Iza were there. There were a number of famous men present, but I only learned the names of Dr. Egmont Hake and Mr. Watts. Dr. Hake is tall and slender, but so gentle and kind that every one loves him, and his silvery hair is an attraction to every one of the women, although, perhaps, his beautiful poems had first made them his friends, for they are pure and sweet and elevating.

Mrs. Trollope has grown out of the fretful invalid state, when, shaking with chills and fever and suffering from a multitude of ills, she wrote that savage book about America as it was in the world fifty years ago, and now, if she could write of this country, it would be with a pen dipped in honey, for she is ripe and full of all the tenderness that many years and much wisdom bring.

Many Americans know Lady Hardy, for she has always been the friend of Americans in London, and she has also traveled very extensively in our country. She has written, perhaps, twenty novels, all three-volume, and a bound and a look of her travels in America, where she went with her daughter after the death of her husband, the late Sir Thomas Duffus-Hardy.

Lady Hardy is a large woman, with a fine figure and a genial, good face, surrounded by a crown of snow-white hair. Her daughter is very slender and tall, with large blue eyes and very long, wavy hair. She was considered one of the most beautiful girls in England a few years ago, but I was told a sorrow of some kind fell upon her and she has changed greatly, but nothing can ever take from her that touching glow of face and manner, though it is somewhat melancholy. She also has written many novels, some of which are very sweet and interesting. Their home at North Bank, Regent's park, is embowered in trees, and is most charming in its truly English type, and is the resort of all the best and brightest minds in London.

I began by speaking of sweet Jean Ingelow, that lovely, lovable little old maid who writes the beautiful mother poems. She is a tiny body, with almost infantile hands and feet and soft gray eyes. Her face is one marked by genius, yet she has a timid, quiet manner and such a sweet, low voice. She wore a gray surah dress, made with a simple waist and a plain full skirt and long mutton sleeves, with muslin cuffs and a tulle tucker around her neck, and this was fastened with a little oval pin with a lock of hair in it. Her hair is gray, but thick and wavy, and gathered into a knot at the back of the neck.

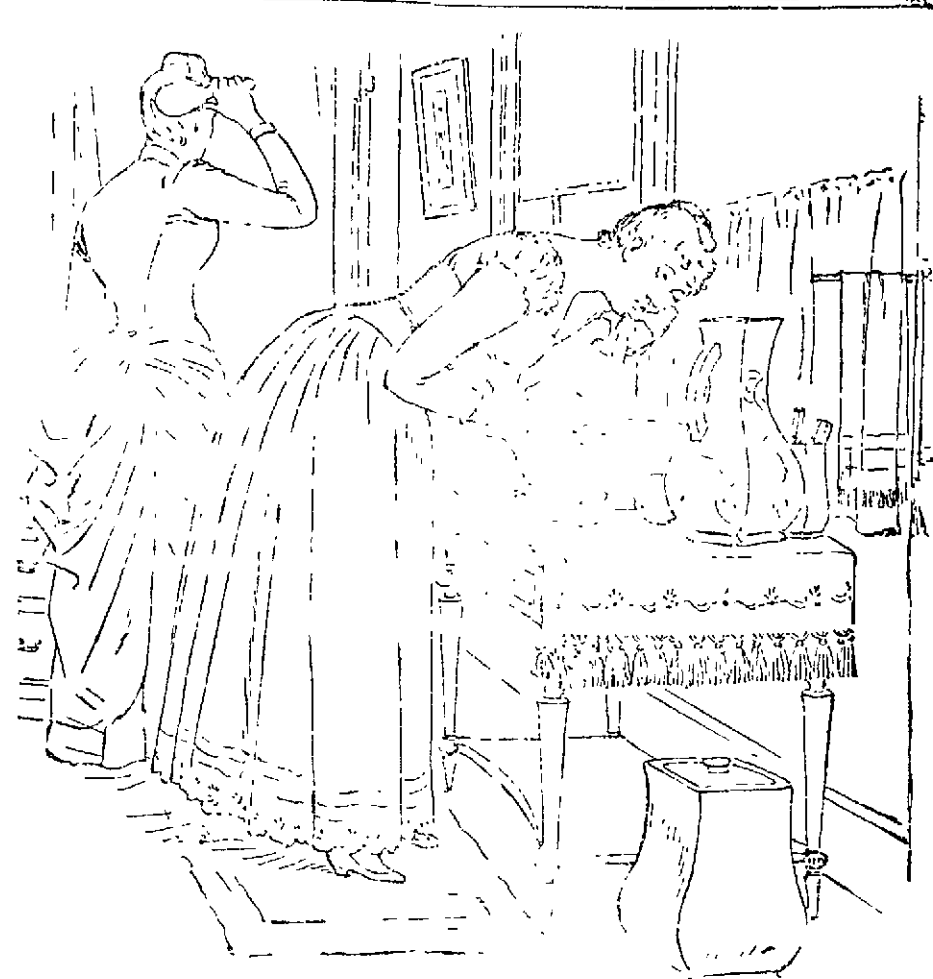
Christina Rossetti is dark, but her skin is clear and pure, like ivory. Her hair is abundant and wavy, and her forehead low and broad, over a pair of eyes like those we are so familiar with in the picture of "Ecce Homo"—deep, dark, patient and steadfast, seeing things above and beyond us. She is slow of speech and chary of words, and somehow makes you think she is always listening to angel voices. She is slight and fragile, and dresses in soft heavy black silk, with a little rare lace at the neck and for cuffs, and lets her pretty, blue veined hands lie utterly idle in her lap. Her smile is slower than that of Jean Ingelow and not so taking.

I had meant to say much more of our evening, but shall be obliged to defer the rest to another time.

BLANCHIE SOMERS.

Almonds in North Georgia.

Capt. J. P. Wilson showed us a day or two since some nice specimens of almonds which grew on the farm of Mr. Childs, a few miles from this place.—Clarksville (Ga.) Advertiser.



"A new theory has been started with regard to the use of soap on the face. Women who for years have been careful of their complexions would never, under any circumstances, wash the face in soap, as it was said to roughen and coarsen the skin. Now, that Ivory Soap has been invented, this idea is exploded, and a well-known physician in the metropolitan profession recommends his women patients to use it freely every day, lathering the skin well. He states that none but the most beneficial results will be effected by this method of improving the skin."

He holds—with considerable plausibility—that the pores of the face become as much clogged by grease and dirt as the hands or any other portion of the body. And if soap is considered a necessary purifier in the bath, its needs must be felt equally on the face. By an abundant and regular lathering the facial pores, he claims, are kept open, clean, free from the clogging matter that produces unsightly blackheads, acne, pimples, and a pure, healthy, fresh and brighter complexion is the resultant. Not mincing matters, he says that the trouble with most women who have fallow, pasty skins is, that from year's end to year's end they never have a really clean face."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

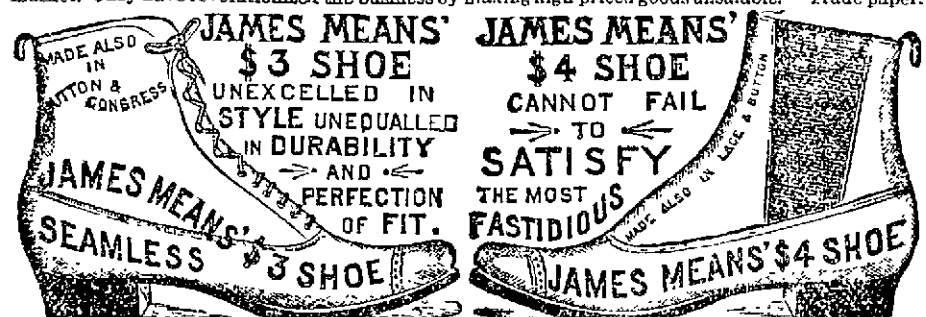
A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonial we ever had.—James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable.—Trade paper.



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES

Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the sole. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes stamped if you insist upon the genuine. If you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original \$3 and \$4 shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How your legs does wear out his shoes!

James Means' \$2.50 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoes ever made. You can have free or button.

\$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent; 10 Cents make one Dime; 10 Dimes make one Dollar; 10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will send you our full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him; we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or country store keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, \$2.50. Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the old half dollar. In order to expedite it, take a piece of paper and place your name and address on it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill you order on the same day we receive it. Take care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him; we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or country store keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive them. Full order for a full assortment of our goods.



COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber

Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens,

Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A flag will be placed on the Orrville public schoolhouse by popular subscription.

The English Catholic church fair will be held the week of November 11, at Bucher's.

John Merriman has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh Merriman deceased.

Miss Lillie Boerger died Monday evening of consumption. The funeral will be Friday afternoon.

Russell & Co. will build two 150-horse power engines for the Canton Street Railway Company's electric road.

J. G. Hissong and George Curley have leased of Peter Morganthaler the Cascade mill, on Clay street, and will operate it as at present.

The Canton Leader, edited by J. J. Ashenburt late of Wooster, has just been issued. It is well printed, and its proclivities are prohibitive.

The Republican state executive committee announces that Major McKinley will close the campaign in Massillon on Friday evening, November 1.

It cost Charles Bausher eight dollars for breaking furniture in Christ Schott's saloon, at Millport. John Fashbaugh will answer to the same charge.

William Crooks is very much improved, his mind being clear, and his general condition such as to give great hope of his entire recovery.

County Commissioner Alonzo Smith was in Pigeon Run last Friday, notifying the land owners to move their fences, as the road should be fifteen feet further south.

The Rev. Howard MacQuerry, rector of the Canton Episcopal church, has written a book on "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," which is soon to be published.

Canton's total taxes for 1889 will be 26 1/2 mills; Massillon's, 25 1/2 mills; Alliance, 26 1/2. Mapleton has lighter tax burdens than any corporation, the amount being 9 mills.

The industrial school opens for the winter term in Hotel Conrad hall on Saturday afternoon, November 2 at 2:30 o'clock. Parents and children will consider this announcement sufficient notice.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, K. of P., has issued invitations for a ball and oyster supper, Tuesday evening, October 29, at Castle hall. Richman's orchestra will furnish the music, and Mr. Holcomb will be present.

Vandals broke the tops off of two handsome young buckeye trees just planted by Thomas Laviers, in front of his residence on Park street. A good big fine is too light a punishment for such conduct.

It may be safely asserted that an advertisement possesses more value when it is first printed than it does on second appearance, and that it lessens in value as it grows stale; hence the importance of frequent changes.—J. W. Thompson.

The valuation of the tax duplicate of Wayne county is \$24,771,999. Of this sum \$16,423,680 is real estate and \$8,348,319 is personal property. Twenty years ago the duplicate was \$24,000,000, and the increase is very slow.—Orrville Orescent.

One of the incidents of the flag presentation was the salute given to the veterans, as they filed into the armory, by the school children. The old soldiers were last to enter, and some common impulse moved the children to give them such a welcome as they will never forget.

The new two story frame dwelling on the George Harsh farm in Lawrence township, occupied by Peter Walter, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, with all its contents. Loss on the building \$2,000, covered by insurance. The contents were uninsured. Mr. Walters has lived on the property for twenty-six years.

Work on the foundation of the Veterans Memorial hall, is suspended today owing to a want of building stone. It is absolutely impossible to obtain cars to transport it from Massillon quarries. A number of masons are left idle, greatly to the natural annoyance of Contractor Devine, and indeed of all concerned.—Alliance Leader.

A special train carrying the president, board of directors, General Manager Oscar Townsend, and other officials of the C. L. & W. road, passed through the city about 11 o'clock this morning, the principal objective point being the Flushing tunnel, work on which was completed yesterday, but the trip will be continued to the southern terminus of the road for the purpose of a general inspection.

Computed to the nearest fraction the nine railroads which traverse Stark county operate 193 miles of main track, which with sidings, etc., have a taxable value of \$2,827,764, and upon which a total of \$40,331.14 is paid in taxes. The division of the taxes among the roads is: Fort Wayne, \$22,008.74; Cleveland & Canton, \$5,019.70; Cleveland & Pittsburg, \$3,707.60; Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, \$3,249.34; Valley, \$2,671.68; Wheeling & Lake Erie, \$2,220.35; Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern, \$717.82; Massillon & Cleveland, \$476.59; Canton & Waynesburg, \$259.37.—Canton Repository.

The Canton Street Railway Company

stock has just been purchased by wealthy Akron business men, who are now extending the lines and changing the motive power to electricity. Judge Fawcett, of Canton, stated yesterday to Mr. William McMillan that the company had decided to extend the line from Meyer's Lake to Massillon, and also construct lines about the city. They expect to have the right of way donated. This is the general plan, in brief, concerning which there may be more to say later.

The Pennsylvania Company's earnings for September will be nearly as satisfactory as those for August, though the increase over last year will not be large. The gross will probably be the largest earned in any September in the history of the company. The outlook is favorable to a very heavy traffic for the balance of the season. The dividends will be declared as usual on November 1, and it will be the same as at the last period, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The increased earnings of the system in the year 1889 will be nearly equal to 1 per cent. on the stock.—Exchange.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

John H. Fisher, of Tuscarawas township, is at Lebanon, Pa.

Miss Adams, of Tiffin, is the guest of Miss Laura Garver, of Navarre.

Plans are being laid for a hop to be given at the Hotel Conrad assembly room on Hallowe'en.

David Bowen left Seattle, Wash., where he spent the summer, on Tuesday, for Massillon, expecting to remain here permanently. He will spend a week in Colorado.

A double wedding occurred at St. Joseph's English Catholic church, before a great number Thursday. The two couples were Andrew Kessel and Mary Harbaugh, J. S. Kemmer and Clara Manger.

SAFETY GATES AT LAST.

The Commissioner of Railroads is With the People.

The agitation for protection at the street crossings has been won, well won, for Commissioner Cappeller, who came here some weeks ago to see the ground, has sent the following letter to President Jarvis of the city council:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.
COLUMBUS, Oct. 23, 1889.

Chas. E. Jarvis, Massillon, O.:
MY DEAR SIR:—In the matter of application for safety gates or flagmen at several street crossings, Massillon, O., after personal inspection and opportunity for railroad companies to be heard or file answer, I have to-day ordered as follows: Main street crossing the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads, safety gate to be erected and maintained by the two roads, jointly if desired.

Tremont street crossing W. & L. E. and C. L. & W. railroads, safety gate, jointly if they so desire.

Cherry street crossing the C. L. & W. railroad, watchman to be stationed and maintained at all reasonable hours of the day and evening.

Cherry street crossing P. Ft. W. & C. railroad, watchman to be stationed and maintained at all reasonable hours of the day and evening.

In those cases the railroad companies have sixty days from this date for the erection of gates and thirty days in which to station and maintain flagmen.

This notice to you that you may keep advised of the matter. Very truly yours,
W. S. CAPPELLER,
Commissioner.

JUDGE RICKS'S TOAST

To the Presidents of the United States.

At the Cleveland banquet to the representatives to the three Americas, Judge Jacks of Massillon, responded to the toast, "The Presidents of the United States." In the course of his remarks the following magnificent thought is expressed:

"I can truthfully say to night that no personally corrupt and profligate man has ever been called by the people to the presidential chair. No barter and sale of presidential favors has ever been made in the White House and no American citizen has ever been humiliated at the thought that the channels of executive patronage have been polluted and the president been a beneficiary thereby. What people can recall the rulers of a century and say so much? What country can boast of a succession of kings, or queens, or emperors, whose personal characters would bear the test of public criticism to which an American president is subjected?"

"Go further and say that no president personally corrupt would ever be permitted to serve his constitutional term. With daily papers in every community, leveling the electric kodak upon him, no man whose daily life was polluted could withstand the storm of censure, rebuke, and indignation that would be showered upon him and survive. He would call upon the mountains to rail upon him and bury him from public view. The White House would be worse than hells, and an ununsaturated electric wire would not carry death to him fast enough to relieve him from the fury of an outraged public. We have had presidents whose political policy has been the subject of severe censure and public trial—one whose failure to enforce the constitution and laws precipitated secession, but severe as history has condemned his want of courage no one ever assailed his personal integrity or his personal conduct in the White House. A hundred years of executive rule and yet not one established instance of personal corruption or profligacy in our Presidential successions.

"I beg, therefore, to say in conclusion, and to propose as the sentiment of all assembled: The Presidents of the United States—a line of rulers whose private and official lives have so far vindicated the wisdom of the American people in reserving to themselves the right to choose their own chief executive."

DRESBACH'S DOOM.

THE LAW AND THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

With Plenty More Testimony if Needed—The Proof Plenty That He is an Office-Seeker Pure and Undeified, and Ineligible.

THE INDEPENDENT has editorially stated that Edward E. Dresbach is not eligible to election as a state representative, on the broad ground that his residence here is less than one year, which is the period required by the constitution of Ohio. While the legal points have been laboriously discussed, before presenting a portion of the evidence, it seems advisable to reprint Article II, Section 3 of that instrument:

"Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties or districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state."

Bouvier's law dictionary defines residence thus: "Residence—Place of one's domicile." Turning to the word domicile the following language is used: "Domicile—As it requires an intention in order to change one's domicile it follows, that whenever a party moves with an intention of returning, he does not lose his domicile, as he can have acquired one nowhere else."

It will thus be seen that the whole point at issue, which if proven, will result in Mr. Dresbach's expulsion from the House in case of his election, is, his moral intention at the time of his resignation from the pulpit of the Christian church in January, 1889. His own testimony on this point as now given, is too likely to be tainted with his hopes and fears to be of value. With this statement of the case, THE INDEPENDENT will proceed to prove that when Edward E. Dresbach left Massillon in January 1889, so far as he then knew, he never expected to return to this city, and only did so when attracted by the glitter of office, and with probably no knowledge that there was any difference between the period required to constitute one a voter after moving from one county to another, and the period required to make one eligible to election, upon removal from one county to another.

Some Poets, PRES. DISPATCHES.

When Mr. Dresbach, as everybody supposed, shook the dust of Massillon from his feet, he was personally interviewed by the representative of several city papers. The correspondent interviewed Mr. Dresbach of his own accord, and found it the basis of the following special to the Cleveland Leader and Plain Dealer, the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Pittsburg Dispatch, sent January 27, 1889:

"The Rev. Edward Everett Dresbach, pastor of the Disciple church, resigned to-day. He goes to Cincinnati, where he will be connected with the Ohio Christian Missionary Society."

GOING TO ANOTHER HOME.

Mrs. Clement Russell, a leading member of the Christian church, was interviewed by a representative of THE INDEPENDENT as to what Mr. Dresbach said in his farewell sermon last January about changing his place of residence, and that lady talked freely and candidly in answer. Mrs. Russell, in brief, said: "You are evidently aware of the fact that I greatly admire Brother Dresbach for his ability, but I never was impressed with the magnitude of his stock of Christianity—in fact, I don't believe he has any. I did not hear his Sunday evening sermon, January 27, but attended church the morning of that day. That discourse was really as much a farewell sermon as his discourse in the evening, and I distinctly remember, among other statements equally conclusive as to his intention regarding a permanent change in his abiding place, these words: 'I am going away from you to find another home, but expect to return occasionally to visit my brethren and sisters of the congregation and other friends.' Following that positive proof of the reverend's intention in the premises Mrs. Russell interviewed the reporter, putting these questions, which he was unable to answer: 'What claim has Dresbach to represent Stark county in the legislature? Does he own any property in the county? Does he pay any taxes? If the man only had a wife in the county that would be somewhat of a claim on which to ask the suffrage of the people to make laws for their government, but in that respect he is also sadly deficient.'

HE WANTED TO DEVELOP.

L. A. Koons, also a prominent member of the church, said: "When Dresbach came to bid me goodbye, he said that he would leave for the benefit of the congregation and to better himself. He had no charge, but was going to Cincinnati to do missionary work until he could find an opening. He told me frequently before that he wanted to get into a larger city, where he could develop."

THE RESIGNATION.

THE INDEPENDENT was first to print the news of Mr. Dresbach's resignation, and did so in a matter-of-fact manner on January 26, 1889, after the gentleman had been seen in person, under the following head:

THE REV. E. E. DRESBACH RESIGNS—TO ACCEPT A POSITION IN CINCINNATI.

The Rev. E. E. Dresbach will resign his pastorate over the Christian church to-morrow, having accepted a call from the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, where he will serve under direction, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The rest of the article has no bearing on the point at issue.

THE FAREWELL SERMON.

On Monday, January 28, THE INDEPENDENT published a report of Mr. Dresbach's farewell sermon, which will be given to the committee having in charge the investigation of the case, should he be elected to the house. The report is quite lengthy, and in it he is credited by the reporter with using the following language: "This is, as many of you know, my last Sabbath with you." The conclusion of the half column ac-

count is thus: "Several prominent members of the church expressed their regret at the departure of Mr. Dresbach, and all joined in wishing him success and God speed."

AS A TAX PAYER.

It might naturally be supposed that a citizen of Stark county and a candidate for an important office would also be a tax payer; and that his absence from the list would indicate that his residence was elsewhere. It does not appear that E. E. Dresbach pays any taxes, for a reply to a note of inquiry furnishes the following:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CANTON, Oct. 15, '89.
"I find no taxes charged against E. E. Dresbach of your city, for 1889."
I am yours truly,
H. DOLL, Treas.

INFALLIBILITY.

THAT FEATURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Discussed by the Rev. J. T. Cahill Before Another Packed Congregation.

The scenes of Sunday evening a week ago were re-enacted at St. Joseph's last Sunday, where the Rev. J. T. Cahill resumed his discussion of the Roman Catholic church. Many people were unable to gain admittance, and those inside were wedged as closely as possible. The Rev. Mr. Cahill spoke as follows:

INFALLIBILITY.

The fact that Christ is God and that He established a church for the salvation of mankind leads naturally and logically to the fact, that the church must be a means sufficient to accomplish the end for which it was founded. Since Christ's doctrine is divine truth, and the mission of the church is to teach nothing but the truth, then the church must be infallible, because she can teach nothing but the truth. If, on the other hand, we admit the fallibility of the church, then we must admit that Christ left no unerring guide to direct men to the end for which he created them.

Admitting that, we are compelled to admit that either one of two things is true, viz., Christ is not God or He cannot punish man who will not accept His church. Being fallible it must be changeable, and being changeable no one can have any faith in its teachings. I admit the former, viz.: Christ is not God, is to destroy religion. To say that God has given to man a bible that is subject to various interpretations and has in it an infallible interpreter of the same, amounts to a denial of revelation. Any law admitting of several inconsistent explanations cannot be considered of any binding force unless there exists a court of justice to declare its true sense. The same can be said of a revelation capable of several interpretations, each differing from the other. The necessity of infallibility is obvious from the above.

The pope is the head of the church, and its universal pastor and teacher. Consequently he, as the head of the church, must, when defining matters of faith and morals be infallible. The church was not established to teach science, but to teach religion. Hence, the infallibility consists only in the matter of religion; the object for which the church was established. The infallibility of St. Peter and his successors is evident from the following texts: St. Luke, 22, xxxi: "Simon, behold Satan, etc." But I have proved for thee that thy faith failed; and thou being once conversed, confirm thy brethren; also St. Matthew: "Thou art Peter, etc." I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Then again Christ promised to protect the church against error by sending the Holy Spirit, who would teach her all things and abide with her forever. St. John, 14, xvi: "I will ask the Father, and he shall send you another Paraclete that He may abide with you forever." "He will teach you all things." St. John, 14, xxvi.

The superiority of the church must depend upon its infallibility. Card Newman, a distinguished convert, writes: "It would be foolish to say the church had authority to declare dogmatical points, and yet she can err." How can the church have authority if she can err? If she has authority to tell a lie? If the church has authority on dogmatical matters she must be the origin and representative of truth; her teaching must be identified with truth in one word she must be infallible.

From the want of infallibility men who demand certainty in religion must naturally become indifferent. When people become indifferent to the church they drift into infidelity, and once that becomes their belief, then in easy succession come communism, atheism and open anarchy. If there be no divine or super natural authority to preserve society and enforce the observance of the moral law and the ten commandments by its infallible decisions in right and wrong, then the most man can look to is human authority. Human authority he possesses himself for himself. It may say that the majority rules. What right has the majority to make rules for the minority? Simply might. Then might makes the law. Suppose the majority in Paris in 1793 are communists? Then the minority are plunged into chaos. If the majority can make law simply and solely because it is a majority, then two men may rob a third. What is right in one case must be in a similar one. Why is it that majorities rule now? Because our laws are founded on the divine law and the divine law is recognized as God's law.

To sum up, any church that does not claim infallibility and can substantiate her claim, has no authority. A church without authority and infallibility is a church in name only. Its members must naturally become indifferent and finally infidel. Look at Massillon, then Ohio, then the United States, and tell me why do not the vast multitudes of men attend church? Because they cannot find in these churches any reason for their existence other than a human one. How many Catholics do not attend? No matter what the weather, how poor a preacher the priest is, or what temporal affairs may engage them, our churches are full. Again, why is it that the governments of the world do not war against Protestantism? Because it is pleasurable.

The Roman Catholic church, with her

infallibility and authority grounded on the promises of Christ, has brought Bismarck, like Henry of old, to terms. Being the ground and the pillar of truth, her members never fear for her safety, no matter what storms may arise or persecutions be proclaimed.

I did all I could to have "A Liberal" sign his name to an article that appeared in THE INDEPENDENT against me, but I am not going to let him off with his refusal. Galileo and Bruno, the trinity and the immaculate conception will receive due attention.

Fatally Burned.

The 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heiser, of the fourth ward, died Sunday, as a result of burns received the day before. The child was playing in the yard, in which a pile of brush and leaves was burning, and stumbled and fell into the fire. The household went to the rescue instantly, and another of the flames, but not before the little fellow was too severely burned to recover. The funeral was held to-day.

Judge I. H. Taylor.

Governor Foraker has appointed the Hon. I. H. Taylor, of Carroll county, to the judgeship made vacant by the death of Robert Raley. The selection is entirely satisfactory to the bars of both counties in the district.

Notice.

Received of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., through the hands of A. Hamersmith & Son, agents, \$3,200, being the full amount of insurance on my barn and contents, destroyed by fire, originating from the explosion of a steam boiler, October 8, 1889. I can cheerfully recommend the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., as being prompt in the adjustment and payment of losses.

DANIEL BRINKER.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 18, 1889.

Gross Cruelty.

Parents too frequently permit their children to suffer from headache, fits, St. Vitus' dance, nervousness, etc., when they can be cured. Mrs. P. was cured of sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration of eighteen years' standing, after failure of sixteen physicians; Mrs. K., of sick headache for 35 years; Mrs. P., of twenty to fifty fits a night; others from this vicinity could be mentioned who have been cured by that wonderful nerve food and medicine—Dr. Miles' Nerve, which contains no morphine, opium or dangerous drugs. Free sample bottles may be had at Z. T. Baitz's drug store.

The Great—M. P.

By M. P. is meant Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills which regulate the stomach, liver, bowels, etc., through their nerves, sinuses and mid-dest. A new principle. A revolutionizer. Samples free at Z. T. Baitz's.

Heart Disease.

If you get short of breath, have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., you have heart disease, and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New One. Sold at Z. T. Baitz's drugstore.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

If your child frets in its sleep give Rinehart's Worm Lozenges.

If people would take the advice of Morganthaler & Heister, the druggists, they would never start on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ANGER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTRA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A. F. HARMAN,
—DEALER IN—
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
NO. 2 EAST MAIN STREET, Massillon, O.
all and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhereDr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad
Massillon, Nov 10.Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose
Throat and Lungs.

DR. MORITZ SALM,

Founder and Chancellor of the GERMANIA

Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary

Cor. N. High and Lafayette Sts.

COLUMBUS, O.

Dr. Salm, who has a reputation of 30 years, many, has given 20 years of his life to the study of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

SEASONABLE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED
IN A PLAIN, PRACTICAL MANNER.

The Great Benefit of a Thorough Pulverization of All Soils Cultivated, to Promoting Growth and Giving Heavy Crops. Advantages of "Firming" the Soil.

Progressive farmers understand the importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil they cultivate, whether for field or garden crops, but there remain a large majority of cultivators who are content with turning over the clods once with a plow and once with a coarse harrow.

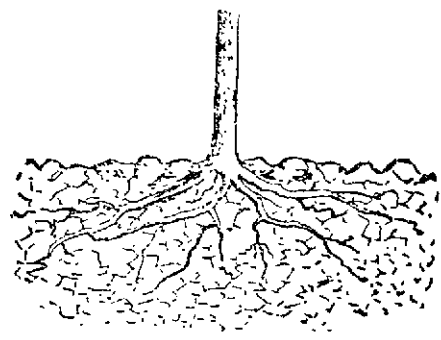


FIG. 1—TREE ROOTS AMONG COARSE CLODS.

The delicate thread-like roots of plants can obtain little if any benefit when planted in a stone heap, even if the stones contained highly stimulating fertilizers. The rule will apply to delicate garden annuals and to large trees alike. The man who transplants a fruit tree and tumbles in carelessly the coarse unbroken earth can hardly expect it to grow, even if it survives the treatment. In the no-compensating cuts, for which we are indebted to Country Gentleman, are shown tree roots under different conditions. Fig. 1 illustrates a tree endeavoring to grow with its roots among the coarse clods. In Fig. 2 the soil has been finely pulverized and placed in contact with all the fibers. The coarse soil is full of air crevices, causing the roots to dry up in summer, and very little of the earth can be in actual contact with them. The pulverized soil closely incases every root and supplies all the moisture and food required.

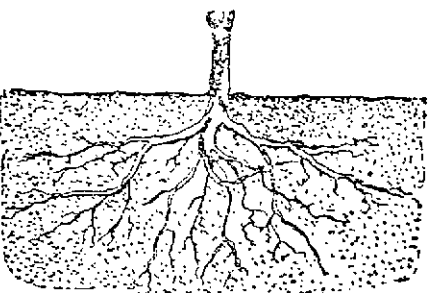


FIG. 2—THE ROOTS IN PULVERIZED SOIL.

A soil reduced to a fine condition and with proper depth holds like a sponge the surplus water of rains and gives it to growing plants as they require it. This, however, is but one of the advantages of fine culture. A hard, compact soil is easily flooded with a heavy shower, and becomes too dry in its absence. Actual experiments furnish the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of these different influences. This work of pulverizing the soil has been rendered a comparatively easy matter of late years by the introduction of such implements as the Acme and Disc harrows, the Cutaway, the smoothing harrows and similar appliances. "Firming" the soil by pressure of the foot or with suitable implements, when sowing seeds, now prevails among successful gardeners, while intelligent farmers practice passing a heavy roller over the ground after sowing a crop of grain. This pressure serves to close up the air crevices and bring the soil into actual contact with the seed.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The first document published under the authority of the secretary of agriculture is Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1 of the newly established office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture. This pamphlet contains a large amount of information regarding the history and prospects of the agricultural experiment stations, which are now conducting scientific and practical experiments in the different states. Such institutions for scientific investigation in behalf of agriculture have been long in operation in Europe. The first one in this country was begun in Connecticut in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan university fourteen years ago. Other states followed the example, and in 1857 congress appropriated \$15,000 per annum to each state and territory for the purpose.

All the states now have agricultural experiment stations. Some have two; Louisiana has three. The total number now in operation is forty-six, or, counting branch stations, nearly sixty. They employ more than 370 scientists and agriculturists, and receive this year \$595,000 from the national government, and about \$125,000 from the state and other sources. A feature of the co-operation between the stations and the department of agriculture at Washington, which is charged by congress with the duty of supervising and aiding the stations in their work. The office of experiment stations, acting with the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, is able to accomplish much in this line. The bulletin contains an introduction by the secretary.

Copies of this bulletin can be obtained by application to the office of experiment stations, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feeding Oats to Cows Before Calving.

A Wisconsin correspondent in Board's Dairyman writes: "When I was a boy in England, feeding my father's cows, some fifty years ago, my father used to charge me to feed a little oats every day for a week or two before calving, in order to quickly expel the placenta. I have followed that advice in this country for the last forty-three years, and have rarely had any trouble. When cows are at pasture I scarcely found any trouble, but my neighbors have had trouble frequently with cows fed on ear corn, but when fed a gallon of oats a day for a week or so, I never knew of any trouble, either in England or here."

THEY HAVE ALL BEEN TESTED.

Lettuce, Radishes, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Squashes and Peas.

A well known Massachusetts horticulturist gives some advice regarding the solution of vegetables, in American Garden. The varieties suggested have been tried by him and proven of value. Under the head of lettuce he classes Boston Market, for forcing or for outdoor lettuce; Burpee's Hard Head and the Deacon (hardest) are three different styles of head lettuce, all good. The Hanson, Tomhannock, New York, Perpetual are good in the soil head class. The Green Fringed, Oak Leaved Boston Curled lead in the fringed kinds. Most of them stand the heat well. The Cos class are superior to all others in resisting heat, and should be more generally planted for summer cutting. All varieties need rich soil and can be followed by other crops or planted between cabbages, or one foot apart in rows by themselves. Plant seeds in the order named above and have a good succession; repeat for fall cropping from July to August.

Among the radishes Burpee's Earliest proves a good kind; French breakfast also for early use; the long scarlet, followed by Chantrelles, for summer. New Surprise, Rose China and long Black Spanish will give the good selections for fall and winter use. Give to radishes an abundance of plant food, and water freely when dry.

The onion requires clean culture, rich soil, good fresh seed and suitable soil for the best crops. Raised both from sets and the black seed. Early onions can be had from sets, which should be set in rows three inches apart, and will be fit for the table in six or eight weeks. Experience in northern growing of the crop leads to advising for general crop the Danvers Yellow, Large Red Wetherfield and White Silver Skin. These are the standard sorts. They require no blanching unless very thick.

From the multitudes of kinds of sweet corn offered a few are good. In April or early May plant on the same day Cory, Marston, Crosby's Early, Moore's Early Concord, Sewell's Evergreen, and you will have a succession for six weeks after it begins to ripen. About July 1 plant Crosby's Early, and July 10 the Cory again, for corn continuously till Oct. 15.

Seeds of tomatoes should be started in greenhouse or window when an early supply is wanted. The Dwarf Champion is a good early. The Favorite of Acme will be good for a main or late crop. First of May is the latest for planting seed for fall.

The scolloped or crook neck summer squash are the first sown and mature early. For late fall and winter plant Essex Hybrid, Bay State or Hubbard. The wrinkled peas are sweeter than the smooth kinds. Those here mentioned are all of this variety, and if planted at the same time will give a good succession, but are not so productive as the smooth peas: American Wonder, McLean's Advance, Strategem, Champion of England. All may be grown on a slight support, except the last mentioned, which is a tall pea.

In the Apple Orchard.

At the annual convention of the Connecticut fruit growers T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, expressed the opinion that the Baldwin is the most profitable apple that can be raised in Connecticut, especially in New England. The Newtown pippin is the most expensive apple in the market, but not one farmer in one hundred knows anything about it. To the conditions of the apple tree soil is an important factor. A tree will die on a hard, dry, drained soil. The best soil for the Baldwin apple is a heavy, well drained, mellow soil, or, in other words, should be cultivated till the tree gets to the bearing age. Too much plowing is bad, and it never pays to try and get an other crop, for instance rye, in the orchard. For family use he recommends the planting of many varieties, from the early summer apple to the Northern Spy for winter.

Facts Worth Knowing.

The position of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, plants, etc., has been reduced to 4 cent per cubic foot.

The old rate of 1 cent per cubic foot is required on all samples of fruit sent by mail.

At the twenty-second annual convention of the American Pomological society at Ocala, Fla., P. J. B. Williams, of Georgia, was elected president; T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, first vice-president; D. G. Smith, of Massachusetts, treasurer; and A. A. Crocker, of the Iowa experiment station, secretary.

The bill introduced into congress by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, to establish a system of farm institutes, to be held every year in the different states, to increase its establishment is secured to be under the control of the new department of agriculture.

The State Horticultural society of Missouri held a many early members, a precedent worthy of imitation by other societies.

Oiled rumlin serves a good purpose as a substitute for glass in latched frames.

The Iron Horse has been given a statue in New Jersey.

P. Barry, of Rochester, has been elected president of the New York Horticultural society; P. C. Reynolds was elected secretary and treasurer.

The Preservation of Meat.

The Journal d'Agriculture is authority for the statement that it is customary in Upper Savoie (France), both on farms and in villages, to preserve meat in summer by placing it in large earthen pans or pots filled with curdled milk, or even with skimmed milk, which soon curdles, and storing the vessel in the cellar. In order to keep the meat beneath the surface of the milk, it is loaded with clean stones. Meat is preserved in this way for over a week, without the least change in its flavor. When it is needed for use, it is simply washed and dried. The milk is fed to swine.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

OCTOBER 17, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVER, Editor, 61 W. Fifth St., Chicago, Ill.

THE NOTED WESTERN PLAYER.

The members of the Chicago Club were pleased to meet a last week from Percy M. Braid, of Omaha, Wis. He came to Chicago with the express purpose of meeting Mr. J. P. Reed, the American champion. Unfortunately, Mr. Braid is at present away from the Garden City, Prof. P. A. and S. E. Segel, of Leavenworth, Kan., and S. E. Segel, of Leavenworth, Kan., both noted experts, have been in Chicago for the past week, but departed for their respective homes before Mr. Braid's arrival, which is to be regretted because of their ability, though both were anxious to play the "boy wonder." It is a secret with some of the players as follows:

Mr. Thomas W. Irwin recently sent us a criticism on Game No. 148, which appeared in "OUR COLUMN" of September 12. Since its appearance we have received five letters from experts inciting play which was supposed to prove it to be a sound. Previous to inserting Mr. Irwin's criticism we examined it rather closely and in consequence of the doubtless soundness of criticisms received of it. 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TELL TALE WHISKERS.

HOW THEY INDICATE THE CHARACTERS OF THE WEARERS.

A Man's Good and Bad Qualities Can Usually Be Read by the Style of His Facial Adornment—It Appears That the Bearded Man Has a Little the Best of It.

The subject of beards furnishes an interesting study as indicating the dispositions of persons. There is nothing particularly marked about the characteristics of the "beardless youth," as his purposes in life and his character can hardly be said to be fixed. However, as he grows into manhood, and matures his beard to his taste, the style he finally adopts will usually indicate his ideas of life. There is, of course, nothing particularly remarkable about young mustaches, and the little dusky side whiskers, worn wedge shape just below the ears. They may be termed simply freaks of youth. The absence altogether of whiskers and mustache in a man whose character and habits of life have become fixed and unchangeable, indicates a frank, open hearted disposition, with a great regard for the truth and the courage to tell it, with nothing to conceal and a conscientiousness that is as clear and apparent as his clean shaven face. He is usually a plain, unpretentious man, who pays more attention to the storing of his mind with useful information and the domestic side of life than the adornment of his person.

HE OF THE IRON WILL.

The man of iron will and firmness of purpose is he who wears a full, thick, stubby beard. If he is a man of brain and has had the benefit of cultured experience, although firm in his purposes and unchangeable in his ideas, he will grant you your argument if you are reasonable. But on the other hand, if he is uncultured and inexperienced in business affairs, he will prove to be an uncompromising tyrant, uncouth and overbearing in the extreme. Having only a superficial knowledge of letters, he will not permit you to give an opinion contrary to his own. The long, flowing, pointed beard, worn by such church reformers as Wiclif and John Calvin did not indicate any particular trait of character in their day, as they were only worn to serve as a contrast to the clean shaven faces of the Roman Catholic priesthood. These long beards are worn as a rule by the clergy of some denominations today. There is a pious stateliness about them very becoming to doctors of divinity. The elongation of the countenance is materially aided by such beards, and the changes of facial expression are not so plainly observable. A man with such a beard has little trouble to look pious, no matter how great a sinner he may be. Ordinarily persons in this day and age who emulate this style of beard may be found active members of some church, or hovering about the vestibule of the house of the Lord, borrowing religion for some sinister or mercenary motive. If his motives are not pure, he is what we would commonly call a hypocrite. If pure, his thoughts are of a theological turn, and he will pay less attention to accumulating a little of this world's goods than to the details of the church. Men who wear their beards in this style are usually lovers of fine horses, and to distinguish between the livery man and the deacon you have only to contrast the quick twinkle of the former's eye with the soft, mild expression of that of the latter.

Perhaps the most marked index of character is furnished by what is commonly called Burnside's, and the more of the bare chin that is shown, and the heavier and more pointed the whiskers, the greater is the measure of self conceit. High living and a self consciousness that is utterly oblivious to the importance of his surroundings, is a characteristic of the wearer of flowing Burnside's. He is generally possessed of a fine physique, and prides himself on his shape. He is usually a gourmand, whose appetite is easily offended at something that is not up to his standard of cookery. His greed knows no bounds, and his egotism no compromise.

A plain, unpretentious mustache indicates nothing in particular, and about the only way you can read a man's character from this standpoint is by the manner in which he trains his mustache and the amount of labor he devotes to it. A man, for instance, who will take a pair of scissors and deliberately trim off the straggling ends of his mustache to keep them from curling up his nose, or in the corner of his mouth, is more sensible than the general run of men who are really able to grow a healthy mustache. If there is any one style of whiskers in the world that is calculated to make a tool of a man more than any other, it is a fine, heavy mustache, and, as before hinted, about the only thing we can say of a man who devotes half his time to the training of his mustache is, he is usually very glib, and his urbanity and vanity are measured by the size and curl of this appendage.

Of course, there are exceptions to the foregoing rules, and the thoughtful reader will find much for reflection in this brief outline of characteristic styles of whiskers.—(G. W. Bannett in Transvaal (N. Y.) Tribune)

A Nice Crowd.

The Austrian emperor is composed of quite a number of different nationalities among them Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians and Croats, the characteristics of which are portrayed in the following anecdote:

Four Austrian soldiers are quartered over night at the house of a peasant. In the morning, after they had resumed their march the Pole remarked:

"Comrades, that peasant had a very nice watch."

"We should have taken it along with us," observed the Hungarian.

"I've got the watch," observed the Bohemian.

"You did have it, but I've got it now," remarked the Croat, closing the debate. He had already stolen it from his comrade.—New York News.

A SONG OF THE SAND MAN.

Ho! for the sand man! jolly old fellow,
With twinkling eyes and a gleesome smile;
He comes when the candles flicker yellow
And he does his work in jaunty style.
For he lights his cumbersome bag of sand
With a light and a brisk and a generous hand.

Ho! for the sand man! merry old dodger
His aim is firm and his shot is crack;
And the sharpest wiles of the dumbest dodger
Can baffle him never, nor hold him back:
Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes, brown,
He powders them soft—and the lids drop down.

Ho! for the sand man! funny old rover,
He stops the playing and hates the fun,
He doesn't wait till the games are over,
He doesn't care whether the rumps are done,
His shaggy old head pokes in, and to
Mouths gape widely and feet lag slow.

Ho! for the sand man, blithesome old caller,
Mothers esteem him and nurses adore,
For he gathers the children, the big and the smaller,
And buries them swiftly away before
They know it's been done, to the babbling
stream.

And the singing birds of the land of dreams
—Emma A. Upper in Good Housekeeping.

Plant Worship.

The plant worship, which holds so prominent a place in the history of the primitive races of mankind, would appear to have sprung from a perception of the beauty and utility of trees. Survivals of this still linger on in many parts of Europe. The peasants in Bohemia will sally forth into their gardens before sunrise on Good Friday and, falling upon their knees before a tree, will exclaim: "I pray, O green tree, that God may make thee good." At night time they will run to and fro about their gardens crying: "Bud, O trees, bud, or I will flog you."

In our own country the Devonshire farmers and their men will to this day go out into their orchards after supper on the evening of Twelfth day, carrying with them a large milk pail of cider, with roasted apples pressed into it. All present hold in their hands an earthenware cup filled with liquor, and taking up their stand beneath those apple trees which have borne the most fruit, address them in these words:

"Health to thee, good apple tree,
Well to bear pocket fulls, fat fulls,
Peck fulls, bushel bag fulls!"

simultaneously dashing the contents of their cups over the trees. The observance of this ceremony, which is locally known as "wassailing," is enjoined by Thomas Tusser in his work entitled "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," wherein he bids the husbandman:

"Wassail the trees that they may bear
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or less fruit they will bring,
As you to them wassailing."

—Gentlemen's Magazine (London).

The Shah's Mascot.

A new and noticeable figure among the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the shah of Persia is a young boy of 12, whom the shah has covered with dignities and titles, and who is an object of envy and fear to most of his majesty's ministers. His name is Goolamali Khan. He is the director of the corps of "royal pages," and one of his titles is Aziz-Sultan, "Favorite of the Monarch." Neither minister, vizier nor royal prince has ever yet been allowed to sit at the shah's table, but Goolamali Khan is an exception to this law of the Persians. He is constantly by his majesty's side, and has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal ministers. The explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in the Persian monarch's conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolamali Khan, and that wise men have foretold that the shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favorite; that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former, and that, generally, whatever befalls this little one will also happen to his royal protector. This belief has resulted in the boy leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. He was seated on the knees of two magnificent grandees on the shah's entry into St. Petersburg.—New York Star.

The Cause of Fainting.

Chief among the causes of fainting attacks in churches and other places of public meeting are overheating and impurity of atmosphere. Both are to a great extent preventable, but, though some success has been gained in the way of prevention, much remains to be done before the air in our large assembly rooms can be regarded as pure enough to meet the requirements of a large audience. The introduction of the electric light has brought some relief, and the purifying effect of artificial ventilation, as represented by the fan system and the heated coil fan, is quite appreciable. There is still, however, a wide field open, and the inventor of a perfect system of ventilation for public buildings will not only be a public benefactor, but should also reap a very substantial reward.—New York Tribune.

It Doesn't Always Work.

Old Babson to his congressman—You are right. Now can you make a good for them? Yes, early in the fall I will work up to it. Now, I know a bunch of young fellows who are old enough to be sent to Congress. I shall make more than a passing interest in them. He worked like a beaver, went west, where everything was new, and at the end of twenty years—

Congressman (interrupting)—Had a son, in Congress, had he?

Babson—No, he had twenty-nine bucks in his anatomy, got 'em while rob-

bing in a ben room.

"Oh!"—Drake's Magazine.

Doctors Disagree.

When doctors disagree who shall decide, as frequently has been remarked. Twenty-eight doctors in Boston were asked about the healthfulness of drinking ice water. Sixteen pronounced it beneficial. Twelve agreed it was very good if not taken in excess. Three didn't know, and only seven thought it ought to be left alone. So let the man who enjoys ice water go on with his beverage.

Detroit, Free Press.

RUSSIA'S BORDER LAND.

An Interesting Letter from the Pen of David Ker.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—There appeared lately in a Russian weekly, just after a terrible accident on the St. Petersburg-Moscow railroad, a picture representing an American tourist traveling along it with a Russian, to whom he boasts that "we have trains in the states that'll carry you seventy-five miles an hour." "Call you zat anysing?" answers the Russian with calm disdain: "we haf trains on dis very railroad what'll carry you into ze next world in five moments!"

This Amelie Rives combination of the quick and the dead is the only sense in which the term "quick" can be applied to the trains that crawl over the vast dusty plain forming the border line between Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The "express" (which runs once a week) takes twenty-four hours to cover the 400 miles between Tiflis—the capital of the Caucasus—and Baku on the Caspian sea, while all the other trains take thirty-six.

Nor does the surrounding landscape do much to atone for this delay. The railway to Tiflis from the Black sea port of Batoum, indeed—passing as it does right through the shaggy gorges and frowning precipices of the Southern Caucasus—has a savage picturesqueness which no words can convey; but as for the scenery between Tiflis and Baku on the Caspian sea, the best way to imagine it is to multiply a billiard board by five millions and subtract the cushions.

Moreover, the frequent halts for "refreshments" are merely a hollow mockery, the said refreshment consisting chiefly of "black bread," much blacker than it is painted, tea, so weak that it can hardly get out of the teapot without help, and so called "cabbage soup," that is really warm water, into which a stale cabbage leaf seems to have fallen by some accident. In fact, the only palatable item in the local list of fare is the magnificent grapes, which are sold here at half a cent per pound.

But even this dreary diet is precious to Russia. Firstly, as the great storehouse of mineral oil, which, though its present sources are said to be showing signs of exhaustion, is believed to contain many more springs which are quite untouched, and secondly, as the natural starting point of the fresh advance which she is undoubtedly meditating against the already half devoured dominions of the sultan and the shah. Across this boundless level Russia's largest army might march unimpeded, with all its stores and cannon.

Not many years have passed since it belonged to Persia instead of Russia, and to this day the Caspian ports of Baku and Lenkoran, as well as the outlying villages of both districts, are just as quaintly Persian as ever in architecture, speech and population. But the capture of Erivan and the treaty of Turkmenchay pushed forward Russia's elastic frontier at the expense of the shah, while by the war of 1877-8 she sliced off another huge piece of territory (including Batoum and the great fortress of Kars) from poor old moribund Turkey.

When the time comes for Russia to strike another blow at her two neighbors, she will be at no loss for a pretext. Unhappily, there are always cases enough of outrage perpetrated by Turkish masters upon Armenian vassals to give Russia an ever ready excuse for "protecting her fellow Christians" by arguments pointed with bayonets, and reinforcements uttered through the mouths of rilled cannon. Against Persia she has an even more plausible ground of complaint in the prevalent brigandage along the Russo-Persian border.

Among our companions on the Baku train was a young Russian lady who told us quite coolly that less than a year ago, while staying at a country house in the southern Caucasus, she had been awakened at midnight by finding the bloody hand of a gigantic brigand twisted in her hair, while the sword that had just cut down the trusty servant, who lay writhing at her feet, was brandished with horrible threats before her very eyes. Only a few days before we ourselves passed, a train was stopped and robbed by banditti not far from Baku itself.

That the shah of Persia himself would gladly hang all Persian brigands to-morrow if he could, makes no difference whatever, for when a strong state is determined to attack a weaker one causes of quarrel are never wanting, and a mention of "outrages upon Russian subjects by Persian robbers" would look very well in an official declaration of war. War once declared, Russia would be likely to make short work of it. Of the 167,000 Russian soldiers permanently stationed in the Caucasus, nearly two-thirds would be available for field service after all necessary deductions had been made for garrison duty—a force sufficient to sweep from the earth any army that the shah could put into the field at once.

Nor are Persia's natural defenses worth more than her artificial ones. The last "rectification" of the Russo-Persian frontier asked gave to Russia only a few miles of barren hill country; but those few miles included two of the most important passes in the great mountain wall of Khorsass, through which a "flying column" of Cossacks could make a dash into Persia whenever they pleased. Then, too, the unfortified Persian port of Enzeli, open to any attack of the Caspian fleet, is only 122 miles from Teheran itself, and the march offers no difficulties to men who have passed a the Caucasus and the Balkan. Moreover, Russia has now what she had not a few years ago, viz., a complete line of rail way along Persia's whole northern frontier, by which men, stores and ammunition may be hurried up to any point between the Caspian and the border of Afghanistan.

Such being the case, one cannot wonder that the poor shah should have twice revoked the concession granted for Russia's proposed railway to his capital from the Caspian seaboard, or that his rumored "friendly relations" with his big neighbor should remind one of Moliere's clown, who, when assailed by a bear, attempted to conciliate the monster by patting and complimenting it.

DAVID KER.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL. Made by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philada., who own the famous Horse Brand Patent.

Every Enterprising Thresherman knows that the threshing machine that will work the most rapidly, clean perfectly, and save all the grain will bring him the best jobs and best prices, and so he will Write now to at once investigate our claim that

The NEW VIBRATOR

beats any thing heretofore made in all these and other points.

The wide-awake Farmer will also get our circulars and satisfy himself whether he can afford to have his grain wasted by other threshers when he can make money by having his grain threshed with the New Vibrator. Our pamphlet giving full information about Threshing Machinery and Traction Engines sent on application.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Tut's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tut's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

FURNITURE!

desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not but be benefited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Bedrooms

Bureaus, Tables, Loungers

SPRING BEDS.

Hair, Musk and Sea Grass

Mattresses

and the original

Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for orders bestowed upon me in the past, I hope to start you on to business to merit a continuance of the same.

HORN H. OGDEN

Pittsburg Tiling Co.

Brochlebank & Waddell

TILE FLOORS WALLS

HEARTH FIRE PLACES

ALSO

SLATE AND WOOD

MANTELS

Artistic Fire Places.

413 Wood St. Pittsburg Pa.

FOR MEN ONLY!

POSITIVE CURE

For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and Nervous Debility; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors of Excess in Oil or Young Men; and all other ailments of the Male System.

Robust, Vigorous, Healthy, and all other ailments of the Male System.

Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. Address: ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS AND CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Seat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—George W. Yohe has plans prepared for a five-story hotel at the corner of North Market and Third streets.

The prisoners indicted by the grand jury have been held in jail for the first and second weeks in December.

James D. Cox, of Massillon, was in the city Tuesday shaking hands with friends. The Y. M. C. of this city will probably attend the Campbell meeting in Massillon, Monday evening, in a body.

Count Morrison, of Uniontown, K. of P., will visit Massillon this evening to inspect work. They go by wagon. The armory building, on North Market street, has been sold to the Masonic Association for \$21,000.

West Brookfield.

Ben VanCuren moved into the property for a party called by Henry Friend, on Thursday last.

Mrs. S. B. Ziegler, of Canton, and Mrs. John Clark, of Monticello, Ind., are visiting friends here this week.

Miss Emma Wood of Youngstown, O., is visiting Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Gaddis. Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Schneider, a daughter.

We wonder what candidate a certain resident is pushing beer for. He turned the miners of Keller's Shaft with a half barrel and the miners of Sippo Shaft with the same amount last Saturday, and on Monday he took another half barrel to West Massillon No. 2 mine. He has been working very hard for several candidates lately, and rumor says the beer is to make votes for them. We are positive it is not in the interest of any Republican candidates.

Henry Friend has moved into the Welker property.

The parochial schools opened Monday with an attendance of 5 pupils, more will soon attend.

Albert Palmon had his ankle badly sprained last Monday at the Massillon City mine, while moving a flat. He is getting along very well under the care of Dr. B. J. Miller.

The Tuscarawas Township Teachers' Association met Saturday at the school house, but adjourned to attend the flag presentation at Massillon. The next meeting will be held at this place, Saturday, Nov. 16. The programme will be announced next week.

Joseph L. Hart will build an addition to his house soon.

Dr. A. L. Lovers finished a full cure on the Rube's Farm Saturday. No case is reported. He is now doing eight miles south of Massillon.

Harvey Stoner has been home from Tiffin the past few weeks, on account of illness.

Newman.

Mr. Matthew English of Tuscarawas, made Newman a flying visit on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Geo. Head spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. John Bingham, of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis visited friends at Eaton last Sunday.

Mr. James Creighton and family drove over to Canton last Sunday and spent the day with the B. C. mine and family.

Miss Jennie R. W. and party in a few days the past week with friends in Canal Fulton.

We were pleased to see THE INDEPENDENT favored with a communication from our brick industry, and hope he may continue to let us hear from him, for we always like to be found in good company.

Mr. John Lloyd and wife, of Butte City, Mont., made us a brief but pleasant visit last week, on their return home from Washington, D. C., where they had been in attendance at the convocation. Mr. Lloyd has served two terms as Sheriff of Silver Lake county, and while here received a dispatch notifying him of his reelection, and requesting his presence there by the 22nd inst. Silver Lake county is from 300 to 700 Democratic majority and for Mr. Lloyd to be elected three consecutive terms is something that his friends here have occasion to feel proud of.

Grove City.

The mine made a steady run last week.

Overdorf & McFarren are drilling on the Overdorf farm for coal.

Pigeonies at the Pigeon Run mine are appearing, and a number one quality of coal is being mined.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith are the parents of a baby boy.

Thomas Davies, of Justice, buried his 1-year-old daughter at Pigeon Run graveyard last Wednesday. Diphtheria was the cause of her death.

Mr. Krider and Mr. Moffitt.

Card date Charles Krider should not have told Mr. N. J. Moffitt that his opponent, Candidate Shanahan, was such a beer into Tuscarawas township. It was not in good taste. Baseball gives especial point to the following communication included in THE INDEPENDENT's Grove City correspondence received this morning. It should be remembered that the mine mentioned are in "dry" Tuscarawas township, and that the giving away of beer there is a violation of law in allowing a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$50.

"Joseph Maudin, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, has given the miners of the Warwick shaft twenty gallons of beer and the Sippo miners sixteen gallons, to induce them to support him. This is a good example for a treasurer to set."

Malaria.

Literally means bad air. Poisonous gases arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, are breathed into the lungs, taken into the blood, and, unless the vital fluid is purified by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, where the terrible fever prevails, this successful medicine has effected remarkable cures. Those who are exposed to malarial or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANNUAL INSPECTION

Of the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

Two special trains, carrying eighty officials of all the Pennsylvania Company's lines west of Pittsburgh, from General Superintendent E. B. Taylor and Superintendent A. B. Starr down to track supervisors, arrived in Massillon at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening on the annual inspection of the road. The trains consisted of Superintendent Taylor's private car, two Pullman coaches, three baggage cars fitted up for culinary purposes, an observation car on each train, and attached to the rear of the second section an indicator car containing mechanical appliances for ascertaining gauge of track, grade, elevation, surface and alignment, which are all registered as the train progresses over the road.

All the company's property at this station was given a careful inspection, everything was found in excellent condition and order, and no suggestions were made for change or improvements. The party left about 8 o'clock this morning, and will continue the inspection to Chicago.

THE REV. J. T. CAHILL

ON THE POPES, BRUNO AND GALILEO

In Reply to "A Liberal's" Charge that the Treatment of the Philosopher and the Astronomer Proved the Fallibility of the Church of Rome.

MR. EDITOR:—Since I have learned the reasons why "A Liberal" did not sign his name, I will show my regard for him by replying to his article. As far as the definition of a dogma is concerned, it does not militate against the infallibility of the pope; because the infallibility is given the church for no other reason than to prevent error creeping in by defining the truth. Can any infallible make an infallible? This question was put me by "A Liberal." We do not found the infallibility upon the fallibility of many men, but upon the solemn declarations of Christ, who was surely infallible, and in all justice was bound to have us an infallible interpreter of His law. If He did not do this, viz., leave us an infallible teacher, then religion is a humbug.

If I reply to "A Liberal" that we do not propose to establish an infallible result in a finite series of results, or an infallible church from a number of fallible persons.

Now as to Bruno. Granted he was burned. Born at Nola 1575, he became a Dominican. He denied the trinity and incarnation. This was no new heresy. He, by his denial of these dogmas, and the promulgation of pantheism, declared himself an enemy to society, morality and civilization. He was an enemy to morality because he taught that God was the universe and the universe God. If pantheism is true, what becomes of the laws of morality set up in the divine law? He was a foe to society because of his doctrine of immortality other than that which may be taught by any other man. A morality taught by man has only a human obligation. But since one man's authority is as good as another's, then each individual has a right to form and promulgate his own authority in morals. Also let me say either a free thinker or a liberal would be the last to have such a claim provided their names mean anything.

When a "Liberal" can demonstrate that society has no right to self defense against its enemies, then it will be in order for me to show I had no right to burn, hang or decapitate Bruno. The civil power settled Bruno as an enemy to society. If Bruno's doctrine would prevail we would logically drift into anarchy, and civilization that depends upon organized society would be a thing of the past. To state a doctrine is one thing but to follow it to its ultimate conclusion is quite another. There are today many fine theories float up in the social atmosphere, which, if made practical, would result in social suicide. Galileo taught no original scientific truth in the earth moving around the sun. It is strange that the church that protected, encouraged and honored the priest Nicholas Copernicus, would condemn Galileo for the same identical teaching. Why did the holy office condemn Galileo? Because he continued to insist on dragging in the scripture to prove the theory advanced by Copernicus. This theory was maintained by Copernicus and Cardinal Cesarini before the council of Basle, Constance, nearly two centuries before Galileo. He did not see the fact that the true system of astronomy should be rather heliocentric (sun-centered) instead of geocentric (earth-centered).

Now then was he summoned to Rome. Yes. As a mark of regard the highest dignity that could be conferred on him was given him by Pope Nicholas V. the cardinal's hat. As to Galileo's imprisonment, he was confined in the palace of his friend the Tuscan ambassador and in addition was obliged to say the seven penitential prayers once a week for three years. Some of our good old ladies would smile broadly at the sentence because for devotion's sake they say them daily. While at the Dominican convent he had the society of his two daughters, who were inmates of the convent.

Again, was the Copernican theory more than a theory in Galileo's hands? All modern philosophers say it was not. Delambre, who measured the arc of the meridian between Dunkerque and Barcelona, says that "all laws of gravitation were established by Newton, that the velocity of light was ascertained by Roemer, and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities. In this as in everything of the kind, romance must be blended by some. Think of Galileo, after promising no more, to prove his theory by scripture, saying, as he turned to leave the room: "And it moves, however." This is all bosh, as has been demonstrated by men not overflowing with love for the church. For the truth of the above see Heis, the mathematician, in the periodical "Gaea,"

1868, Gebler and the Roman Court Stuttgart, 1876. These and many other proofs can be obtained at the Catholic Publishing Society, New York, or at the seminary libraries.

In closing this article, I am sorry I have no copy of "A Liberal's" criticism. Some one picked it up and forgot to lay it down in the same place again, or may be it met the fate many interesting papers meet in a priest's house, viz.: It fell into the housekeeper's hands at fire-lighting time. If so, good bye paper.

J. T. CAHILL.

Look out for counterfeiters! See that you get the genuine Salvation Oil! Do not let the dealer sell you some "just as good," but insist upon getting the genuine with the Bull's Head trademark on the wrapper.

Deafness Can't Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give \$100 for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. I. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery, of the United States Medical college; editor of "Medical Tribune," author of "Gunn's New and Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," referring to Warner's Safe Cure, said: "I find that in Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, and wash out epithelial debris which blocks up the tubular ureters (urine bearing tubes); and to prevent the destructive metamorphosis of tissue. I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure."

All competent authorities, prominent among them being F. E. Roberts, M. D., professor of chemical medicine at University College Hospital, London, Eng., say "Bright's disease has no marked symptoms of its own, but takes the symptoms of other (so-called) diseases." If you have headache, bile, appetite, failure of eye-sight, tube casts in urine, gradual loss of flesh and dropsical swelling, extreme wakefulness, distressing nervousness, do not neglect such symptoms, or you will eventually have Bright's disease. Take Warner's Safe Cure, the only recognized specific for this disease.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Farm for Sale

A farm for sale containing 160 acres, three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard, and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

The Homeliest Man in Massillon

As well as the homeliest, and others are invited to call on any cragst and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baitly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for
Fischer's Castoria.

Children Cry for
Fischer's Castoria.

Children Cry for
Fischer's Castoria.

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Fischer's Castoria.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has been proven by the fact that it has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Spangler & Co



HATTERS.
CAN SAVE YOU
BIG MONEY
IN
UNDERWEAR.

We have all sizes from 34 to 48 in. shirts, and 28 to 44 in. drawers. Ballbriggs, Australian Wool, Cam 18 hour, Natural Wool, Scarlet Medicated, Scotch Wool, Clouded and White Merino, and Working sets Underwear. Good large sizes for work.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Mortgage Sale
OF
Saw Mill Outfit.

Mortgage Sale of Saw Mill Outfit. The following machinery will be sold upon foreclosure of mortgage at auction at Wm. Everhard's, toward the Kitchen farm, in Perry township, Saturday, Nov. 2d, at 2 p. m. 1 Russell 20 H P Engine, nearly new. 1 Mansfield Double Saw Mill 3 Head Blocks with Knives patent dogs, tracks, belts, etc. comprising a complete saw mill outfit. Further information regarding this machinery may be had by addressing John Snyder, treasurer, Massillon.

Notice of Appointment. The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh W. Martin, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 22d day of October, 1899. JOHN W. MARTIN, Administrator.

An Ordinance. An ordinance to establish a grade on Paul street in the city of Massillon, Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, Ohio, that the following grade is hereby established on Paul street in said city to wit: Beginning at a point in the north line of Cherry street at the intersection of the middle line of Paul street, at an elevation of 175.50 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence through the middle of Paul street northwesterly 50 feet to a point at an elevation of 187.10 feet above datum plane.

SECTION 2. That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed October 11th, 1899, CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of the City Council.

Attest: H. W. LORELEY, Clerk.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. That Article I of the General Assembly shall be amended so that a proposition shall be submitted to the electors at the next election after the first Monday in November, 1899, and the first Monday in November, 1900, and the first Monday in November, 1901, and the first Monday in November, 1902, and the first Monday in November, 1903, and the first Monday in November, 1904, and the first Monday in November, 1905, and the first Monday in November, 1906, and the first Monday in November, 1907, and the first Monday in November, 1908, and the first Monday in November, 1909, and the first Monday in November, 1910, and the first Monday in November, 1911, and the first Monday in November, 1912, and the first Monday in November, 1913, and the first Monday in November, 1914, and the first Monday in November, 1915, and the first Monday in November, 1916, and the first Monday in November, 1917, and the first Monday in November, 1918, and the first Monday in November, 1919, and the first Monday in November, 1920, and the first Monday in November, 1921, and the first Monday in November, 1922, and the first Monday in November, 1923, and the first Monday in November, 1924, and the first Monday in November, 1925, and the first Monday in November, 1926, and the first Monday in November, 1927, and the first Monday in November, 1928, and the first Monday in November, 1929, and the first Monday in November, 1930, and the first Monday in November, 1931, and the first Monday in November, 1932, and the first Monday in November, 1933, and the first Monday in November, 1934, and the first Monday in November, 1935, and the first Monday in November, 1936, and the first Monday in November, 1937, and the first Monday in November, 1938, and the first Monday in November, 1939, and the first Monday in November, 1940, and the first Monday in November, 1941, and the first Monday in November, 1942, and the first Monday in November, 1943, and the first Monday in November, 1944, and the first Monday in 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